expected to vote for the bill. The ant Governor declared that it was useless to keep up the call, since all the senators missing had left the Statehouse and since the bill could be taken up this morning and passed just as well. An effort was made to get one or two of the senators to change their votes, but the enemies of the bill were determined, and for every "boost" there was a "knock." During the call for the absentees Senator Coats sent up the following motion:

"I move that Allen and Vanderburg counties be granted a special charter to establish a universe of their own.' Senator Fleming arose to a point of order. "The motion contains the name of Allen county.

President Gilbert, "for the reason that the motion does not contain the name of Marion county.' The senators were too tired to have much fun even in this form of badinage, and Crumbaker was pressed to withdraw his motion. Feeling that the bill is safe and will be passed this morning the motion was

IN THE AFTERNOON.

Senate Remains in Session Until o'Clock-Sunday Ball Killed.

Lieutenant Governor Gilbert kept the senators hard at it until 7 o'clock last night. The presiding officer was determined that the roll call for the day should be finished and that pending business should be disposed of. He took the attitude that if the senators wanted to waste time talking so much about bills they should be willing to stay in school after hours. He would recognize no motion for adjournment until the roll call had been finished, although there was not a quorum present when he finally let the members go to supper. The result of it all was that the Senate did a big day's work, one of the biggest that has been accomplished this session, and a number of measures of the utmost importance were

disposed of. Just before adjournment the Sunday baseball question was finally disposed of. During the afternoon Senator Will Wood got in a motion that the vote by which House bill No. 222-the first baseball bill-was defeated be reconsidered. Little attention was paid at the time to the introduction of the motion, but at length Senators Lindley and Parks, the two most determined enemies of Sunday baseball, pricked up their lows: aigh of their own. As a result ten minutes before adjournment Senator Parks moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. There was a wrangle on parliamentary rules, the friends of the bill olding that the motion to lay on the table would not be in order until the following After a few minutes the president that the motion to lay on the table was in order and the aye and no vote was

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain To-Day and To-Morrow, Probably with Raw, Disagrecable Winds. WASHINGTON, March 4.-Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

For Indiana and Illinois-Rain on Thursday and Friday; fresh northeast to east winds.

For Ohio-Rain on Thursday; Friday fair; colder in south portion on Thursday; fresh north to northwest winds. For Lower Michigan-Snow on Thursday and Friday; fresh northeast to east winds. For Wisconsin-Snow or rain on Thursday and in south portion on Friday; fresh

For Minnesota-Fair on Thursday and Friday; light, variable winds. For lowa-Rain or snow on Thursday and in south portion on Friday.

For Kentucky-Rain and cooler on Thurs-

day; Friday, rain. For Kansas-Rain on Thursday and Fri-For Nebraska and South Dakota-Rain on Thursday and Friday. For North Dakota-Fair and warmer on Thursday; Friday fair.

Accal Observations on Wednesday. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. S'west, Lt. Rain. 7 p. m..30.18 52 98 West Lt. Rain. .01 Maximum temperature, 60; minimum tem-Comparative statement of the mean tem-

perature and total precipitation March 4: *********************** eparture from normal parture since March 1...... eparture since Jan. 1..... -118 -0.51

Yesterday's Temperatures.	
Stations.	7a. m. Max. 7p
Abllene, Tex	48 56
Amarillo, Tex Antonio, Tex	18 42
Atlanta, Ga	54 66
Bismark, N. D	18 20
Buffalo, N. Y	34 40
Cairo, Ill	
Chattanooga, Tenn	24 50 58
Cheyenne, Wyo	18 30
Chicago, Ill	36 28
Cincionati, O	
Cleveland, O	32 44
Concordia, Kan	36 54 34 36
Davenport, Ia	34 40
Denver, Col	22 26
Dodge City, Kan	28 32
Dubuque, Ia Duluth, Minn	
El Paso, Tex	20 26 28 70
Galveston, Tex	58 66
Grand Junction, Co	1 16 40
Grand Haven, Mich	
Havre, Mont	2 16
Huron, S. D	18 30
Jacksonville, Fla	56 69
Kansas City, Mo	
Little Rock, Ark	18 34
Louisville, Ky	50 58
Marquette, Mich	22 26
Memphis, Tenn	52 49
Modena, Utah Montgomery, Ala .	
Nashville, Tenn	50 58 48 62
New Orleans, La .	56 70
New York city	39 50
Norfolk, Va North Platte, Neb	40 56
Oklahoma, O. T	26 32
Omaha, Neb	32 26
Palestine, Tex	54 66
Parkersburg, W. V	Va . 36 69
Philadelphia, Pa . Pittsburg, Pa	36 62
Pueblo, Col	34 48
Qu' Appelle, N. W.	T6 16
Rapid City, S. D	18 28
St. Louis, Mo St. Paul, Minn	
Salt Lake City, Uta	ih 36 34
Santa Fe. N. M	34 48
Shreveport, La	54 62
Springfield, Ill	36 49
Springfield, Mo Valentine, Neb	40 50 20 24
Vicksburg, Miss Washington, D. C.	52 72 30 58
Washington D C	30 58

Wichita, Kan 38

Blizzard in Montana. HELENA, Mont., March 4.-The worst lizzard of the winter is raging. It has been snowing steadily for almost twentyfour hours and nearly a foot of snow has en. It has also turned bitterly cold. This em assures a bountiful supply of water for mining and irrigation purposes.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.- The Merion. from Boston, was released to-day from the ocks near Roche's point, where she stranded last Sunday. She will proceed to Liver-

NEW YORK. March 4.—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen; Min-neapolis, from London. Sailed: Celtic, for Averpool; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam. BEYROUT, March 4.-Arrived: Kaiserin faria Theresa, from New York, via Funchal, Malta. Constantinople, etc., for Jaffa, Alexandria, etc., on cruise.

CHERBOURG, March 4 .- Arrived: Graf Waldersee, from New York, for Hamburg, and proceeded GIBRALTAR, March 4.—Passed: Phoe-

LIZARD, March 4.-Passed: Bulgaria, from New York, for Hamburg. SOUTHAMPTON, March 4.-Arrived: St Paul, from New York. LIVERPOOL, March 4.-Sailed: Sylvania.

TO CURE A COLD IT ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This

demanded. The bill was then killed decisively.

Senator Wolcott was made happy by getling passed House Bill 174, providing that mutual insurance companies of other States shall be permitted to do business in Indiana under the same laws relating to the organization, incorporation and operation of mutual insurance companies of this State. There has been a strong sentiment in favor of the passage of the bill, and Senator Wolcott has fought hard for it in the Senate. Representatives of outside mutual companies were present when the bill was taken up, and they were so tickled because of the passage of the bill that they congratulated everybody in sight.

PRACTICALLY BARRED OUT. "I hold the motion out of order." said In speaking for the bill Senator Wolcott declared that under the present laws foreign mutual companies are practically barred out of the State. The present law provides, he said, that foreign companies cannot do business here unless their assets consist of \$200,000 worth of United States bonds. State companies are given the right to do business if they have assets of \$20,000 in cash and bona fide premium notes of \$100,000. There is no real reason why the discrimination should be made, said Senator Wolcott, and it keeps reputable companies from investing large sums of money in Indiana. Last year, he said, there were fifteen companies that left Indiana because of the stringent laws relating to the mutual insurance business. Indiana, he said, should treat these companies more liberally.

Senator Stricler tried to amend the bill to death. He was against it tooth and toenail, claiming that the State should see to it that Indiana people should have the best | railways-that is, railways which run into unwise to let down the bars for the entrance of "wild-cat" companies. He was supported in his contention by Senator Lawler. When it came to a vote the bill passed easily. Representative Stutesman's bill exempting municipal bonds drawing 4 per cent.

interest or less from taxation was passed by a big vote, and one of the first effects of the new law will be to increase the revenues of the new Indianapolis school bond issue \$30,000. Charles W. Moores, of the Board of School Commissioners, was present to "root" for the bill. When it got through he said: "It means at least one more new schoolhouse for Indianapolis, since we will derive \$30,000 more from our new bond issue than we would have received had the bill been killed. The general application of the Stutesman bill will be the same. It will operate to the benefit of school corporations whenever bond issues are made. The text of the bill is as fol-

cars and went to work on a little lobby dences of indebtedness hereafter issued by the State of Indiana or by municipal corporations within the State upon which the said State or the said municipal corporations pay interest shall be exempt from taxation; also all notes and mortgages and per cent, interest and less which is an obligation of a bona fide resident of the State

The Senate yesterday afternon concurred in the House amendment to the Gard fee and salary bill, and the measure will now go to the Governor. In its present form the only county officers that will get their salaries increased are the county recorders. Lew Shank, recorder of Marion county, was present when the bill finally went through, and expressed his pleasure bois-

"MILK BOTTLE" BILL. The "milk bottle" bill from the House was discussed by the Senate in a warm argument. Representative Wells had been over in the Senate lobbying hard for the measure, but when it came up it was fiercely attacked by Senator Lindley. Senator Stricler moved to strike out the penalty clause, and a division was called for. Fifteen voted for the motion and fifteen voted the deciding vote and saved the bill. The "milk bottle" bill provided that milk dealers shall have the same right of process to recover their bottles that the law gives to breweries or dealers in pop and other soft drinks. Senator Fleming vigorously fought the bill, but when the vote was taken there were not enough ayes to pass it. Fleming demanded the aye and no vote, and was disposed for a time to insist on his demand. It was growing so late that finally he gave in, saying that he did not wish to keep the senators against their will. The bill will be called up for passage again to-day. Senator Lawler offered the report of the conference committee on the amendments to House bill No. 338-the bill to increase the salaries of the adjutant general and the quartermaster general of the state militia. The report recommended that the salary of the adjutant general be increased to

port was adopted by the Senate. Gen. John Ward was present, and was warmly congratulated on his good luck. Near the close of the afternoon session a resolution was introduced and adopted allowing Secretary Hutson an additional 600 for services. Assistant Secretary Snyder receives the increase already provided

\$2,250 and that the salary of the quarter-

master general remain the same. The re-

The Senate passed a score of bills at the ifternoon session, comparatively few of which were of general interest. A dozen senators got through legalizing measures or bills affecting their own particular localities. The business was expedited further by the advancement of numerous measures to engrossment or third reading. Senator Parks succeeded in getting passed House Bill 61, which provides that civil cases in which amounts of \$50 or more is involved may be taken on appeal to the Supreme Court, and that all criminal cases may be appealed. The present law limits the right of appeal to cases of \$200 and over. and restricts the right of appeal in criminal

Senate yesterday afternoon concurred in the action of the conference committee on the voting machine bill. As it leaves the Senate the bill makes the use of voting machines compulsory in four counties-Marion, Vanderburg, Allen and Vigo-and optional in all the others. The population limit is now 36,000 instead of 13,000. There was little objection to concurring in the conference committee

BALL WINS HIS FIGHT.

Senate Kills Railroad Commission

Bill at Morning Session. Senator Walter L. Ball thundered successfully against the Wolcott railroad commission bill yesterday morning and was largely instrumental in killing it. The bill was taken up at 11 o'clock as a special order of business. Senator Ball's motion that the bill be indefinitely postponed, made last Monday, was the ground for one of the hottest debates of the session. Senator Wolcott made a desperate fight to save the bill from death, and he was backed by a number of the Republicans and many of the Democrats. He could not get enough to help and was forced to see the bill slaughtered.

Speaking for the bill Senator Wolcott said the railroads bad been outrageous in their freight charges, and in the restrictions placed upon shippers in the use of cars. He said there was a general-demand from business men who were "up against it" that the bill be passed. He went into detail, showing particular instances in which the railroads had exceeded the bounds, and he ended his speech with an earnest plea for the passage of the bill.

Senator Ball went after the bill to establish another state commission with vigor. He attacked it from every point of view, and paused not when subjected to gailing questions from the other side. Urging that the bill be killed, he said:

BALL'S FIERCE ATTACK. "This bill provides for three commissioners with salaries of \$3,000 each, a secretary with a salary of \$2,000 and one clerk with a salary of \$1,500. Besides these salaries, aggregating \$12,500, the bill authorizes the commission to employ experts to classify freights and supervise rates, and to examine and report upon the construction and management of all the railroads, steam and electric, the expense of which would make

these salaries, large as they are, look like 20 "Every one knows that the classification of freights and the fixing of rates, in view of the multifarious kinds of property carried by the railroads of the country, require the highest kind of expert knowledge. For the services of such experts the rail road companies are compelled to pay salaries from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year. This mmission will have authority to employ such experts without limit as to number or expense and will cost the State each year under this law from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

"Section 24 provides that whenever the ommission shall receive reliable informaon or of themselves shall have reason to believe that there is any fault in the astruction or management of any railand report thereon. It is a matter of com-

mon knowledge that the men who conthorizes it to do so without limit.

OTHER OBJECTIONS URGED. "The commission shall be furnished offices in the Capitol, with furniture, stationery, supplies, etc., and they are authorized to gether with the expenses of secretary, clerk, stenographers, experts and witnesses "The fact is, when you contemplate the

probabilities, to say nothing of the possibilities, of the expenses of this proposed commission under this bill, it is appalling. No man can foresee or foreteil the limit. "And what is this expensive commission which it is proposed to fasten upon the taxpayers of the State to accomplish? Nothing, absolutely nothing, which would benefit the people of the State. "Nine-tenths of the mileage of the rail-

ways in Indiana are parts of interstate surance business. He argued that it was all shipments on the railroads in the State cently displayed his real ability as an oraare interstate shipments, that is, either begin or end in other States, and are, therefore, subject to regulation and control of the Interstate-commerce Commision created by Congress. The commission which this bill proposes to create could exercise no power whatever over such matters. Congress, by its recent anti-trust legislation, has enlarged and extended the powers of the Interstate-commerce Commission.
"About all this commission would have to do would be to employ experts and hold perfunctory sessions here at the Capitol and at other points over the State to make it appear that they were doing something and draw their salaries and expenses and draw warrants for the compensation and

responding benefit. COMMISSIONS USELESS. "It is claimed that a number of the other States have railroad commissions. Well, created before the Interstate Commission was created, and it is a well-known fact that they have become useless. Yes, worse other evidences of indebtedness drawing 4 than useless, because they cannot be got rid of, and the States are burdened with their expense for nothing. And so it will be here; create this commission and you will fasten upon the State a useless but

enormously expensive machine which will

expenses of their experts, stenographers

and witnesses, and the people would have

never be got rid of. "Complaints are made that the railroads have not supplied shippers, particularly shippers of grain, with sufficient cars, and it is thought that this bill, if it becomes a law, will relieve such conditions. But the law proposed would not have such effect. The failure to get cars has resulted from the fact that owing to the enormous traffic of the railroads of the country it has been impossible to supply the demand for cars. It is a matter of general information that the builders of cars have been unable for two or three years past to fill the orders of the railroad companies for the additional cars. Besides this it is also well known that the builders of locomotives have not been able to keep pace with the demand, and consequently it has been impossible for the railroad companies to obtain sufficient against it. The Lieutenant Governor cast | motive power to move the tremendous traffic on their lines. A commission obviously

could not remedy this situation. "The commission is by the provisions of this bill given the most extraordinary powers. They are authorized to enforce freight and passenger rates upon all the roads, to examine into the books of the companies at any time and place, and to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of papers and books on the mere suggestion of any member of the commission, and given the most drastic powers to enforce severe penalties, and all without any possible benefit, as has already been pointed out, to the peo-ple of the State. The bill is framed upon the lines of the Texas commission law, which has been the cause of endless trouble in that State without any benefit to the people of the State. FLEMING FOR THE BILL.

Senator Fleming spoke for the passage of the bill. "I have little to say," declared the gentleman from Allen and Adams. "I only want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the only arguments made against the bill have been made by three lawyers. Is it reasonable to suppost that these lawyers know the real needs of the business men, or that they are able to give this matter the same amount of skilled inquiry that the business

men of the Senate have given it?" Senator Wolcott and Senator Ball had a hot tilt. Senator Wolcott inquired sarcastically what railroad Senator Ball repre-The senator from Delaware indignantly resented the question. He stated that he thought it contained a most unjustifiable insinuation. A sharp rap from the gavel of the Lieutenant Governor ended personalities. The vote was taken on Senator Ball's motion to indefinitely postpone, and the bill was buried under an avalanche of votes.

Among the bills passed by the Senate yesterday morning was the House measure appropriating \$150,000 for an Indiana exhibit at the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. A message from the Governor was re-

ceived, officially acquainting the Senate with the death of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Foster, later quartermaster general of the state military forces. The message stated | ance in the cloakroom. The resolution was that the body of General Foster would lie in state in the rotunda of the Statehouse to-morrow afternoon, and the request was made that the Senate adjourn at 11 o'clock and go in a body to view the remains of Indiana's distinguished soldier. The action requested will be taken.

STUTESMAN APPORTIONMENT BILL. It Had a Stormy Career, but Finally Passed the House.

The legislative apportionment bill that was agreed to in the Republican joint caucus Tuesday night proved so unpalatable to thirteen of the members on the majority side of the House that they voted against the Stutesman bill when it was placed on its passage in the lower branch of the Legislature yesterday afternoon, and the bill failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority. The Democrats voted solidly against the bill, and, together with the bolting Republicans they mustered 46 votes. The best that the Republican leaders who were standing by the caucus action could do was to rally 47 votes-four

short of the required number. . Heroic but unavailing efforts were made to get the rebels to change their votes, so that the bill might be passed. On the first roll call there were really fifteen of the bolters, Mummert, of Elkhart, and Lewis. of parents who abandon or mistreat chilof Clay, voting against the bill, but they changed their votes quickly, leaving thirteen who were unalterably opposed to the bill. These members were Sparks, of Rush; Sherman, of Decatur; Branch, of Morgan; Beckman, of Lake; Miller, of Bartholo-mew; Mitchell, of Hamilton; Hume, of Hendricks; Kline, of Kosciusko; Salisbury, of Lagrange; Salmond, of Clay; Stookey, of Kosciusko; Wilson, of Laporte, and Pat-

ton, of Porter. The opposition was not to the Stutesman bill, as that measure was merely being passed by the House in order that the Senate might have an enacting clause on which to tack the substitute bill agreed upon Tuesday night. The thirteen members opcaucus bill did not do justice to their constituency, and, incidentally, to their own political ambitions. Hume, of Hendricks, and Mitchell, of Hamilton, were against he bill because it places Hendricks and Hamilton in a joint senatorial district with Marion county, and their counties would get a senator but once in twelve years, while now each gets a senator once in eight, or alternating terms. Miller objects because Bartholomew is placed with Brown and Jackson in a joint senatorial district. Sparks objects because Rush is deprived of a separate representative. Stookey and Kline do not want Kosciusko joined with Huntington and Whiley in a representa-tive district. Wilson objects to Jasper's

senatorial district. MINORITY ENJOYED IT.

being placed with Starke and Pulaski in a

struct, manage and operate the railroads | them took occasion to explain their votes, | six loans were made. He also said that in | Home for Blind Men. Passed-70 to 7. have been educated and trained by long and in doing so had a little fun at the ex- view of the fact that a greater part of the experience for that business. The com-panies are required to pay for the services leaders. Taylor, of Warrick, worked off remained in the basement of the Stateof such men very large salaries. It cannot one of the best wittleisms of the session. house until after November, 1902, the necesbe supposed that the men who can be se- "If this bill were the work of a states- sity of the additional expenditure for "orcured for members of this commission for | man," he said, "I might vote for it, but as | ganizers" was not apparent. Of the sum of \$3,000 a year will possess the requisite it is only the work of a Stutesman I must \$3,203.25 that had been available for the knowledge and experience to determine vote against it." Stutesman and Scifers whether or not a curve in a railroad, or a | and Slack exchanged numerous pleasant- \$593.53 had been expended for books, while bridge, or a culvert, or a switch is prop1 ries, and during the interim after the first \$2,094.35 had been spent for the salaries and erly constructed. They would have to em- roll call, during which the Republicans were expenses of the "organizers." In concluploy men of expert knowledge upon these seeking for absent members and trying to sion he said, sounding a warning note to questions, which they are authorized to do get the bolters back in line, Slack and the Legislature: without limit, to investigate and determine Adair amused themselves by rising to these questions. Such services command | points of order and demanding that the | a fixed charge of \$7,000 per annum, and it very high prices, and the commission would regular order be resumed, that the ab- is made perpetual. With the appropriations have to pay these prices, and the bill au- sentees be excused and that the vote be an- already exceeding the border line of pru-

Seven Republican meribers were absent Boulden of Clinton, Caldwell of Newton, | fastened upon the State.' Cantwell of Blackford, Lewis of Fountain, Morton of Howard, Stansbury of Warren, and Talcott of St. Joseph-but of this number only three could have been brought in hold sessions at any place in the State, and if the House had waited half a day, and all their traveling and other expenses, to- even if they had all voted for the bill the total would have been one short of the constitutional majority. Consequently the speaker decided to announce the vote and are to be paid by the State on the order of | to state that the bill would be handed down

> During the noon intermission the members who stood by the caucus action and the recalcitrants got together and agreed that another caucus or conference should be held to make a few changes in the bill. With this understanding the bolters agreed to pass the Stutesman bill, and it was handed down again early in the afternoon. It was passed this time by a vote of 58 to 31, Hume, of Hendricks, being the only Republican member who voted against it. Again during the roll call a large number of the members explained their votes, tor, surprised the House by shouting: "In-asmuch as the author of this bill, Mr. Stutesman, of Miami, my great and good friend, is to be the next Governor of all Hoosierdom I want to get on the band wagon early, so I will vote for this bill." This unexpected nomination of Stutesman was greeted with shouts and thunders of applause. The members all pressed around the gentleman from Miami "and outlying districts" to extend their congratulations, and the session was almost broken up in a rough house. Yencer had further remarks to make, but he made the mistake of turning his sensation loose with his first sentence, and the House would

listen to nothing more. It was originally intended that the conference to adjust the bill in accordance to foot the bills without receiving any corwith the demands of the bolters should be held last evening, but the Senate did not adjourn until 7 o'clock, and it was then determined to hold it at 9 o'clock this forenoon. It is understood that a bill will be framed this time that will meet with practically no opposition. It will be substituted for the Stutesman bill in the Senate and the House will then concur in the

PASSED TWENTY-TWO BILLS.

The House Got Down to Business in the Afternoon.

The House reeled off business at the afternoon session yesterday, passing in all twenty-two bills. Most of them went through without a fight, but some little opposition developed to a few of them.

Warren Sayre got his knife out and started after Senate bill No. 112-Stricler-providing for the compilation, revision and codification of the corporation laws, but he started a little too late and was not able to accomplish his purpose. The bill was read a third time, and the roll call started while he was busy looking after another matter, and he did not have a chance say anything against the bill until his name was called. He explained his vote by stating his objections to the bill in a few terse sentences. The Legislature of 1881, he said, passed a bill providing for the codification of the statutes, and the original bill provided for small salaries and a small expense for the work, but at the next session it was found that the work had not been completed, and increased salaries and additional expenses were asked for and granted until, in the end, the work cost the State over \$100,000. He said that the bill in hand would bring about a similar result. "This bill contemplates the expenditure of a sum that is not without reason," concluded the member from Wabash, "but you will find that before the work it provides for is completed another \$100,000 will have been expended by the State. I vote no.' Stookey spoke for the bill in explaining his vote-taking issue for once with his friend from Wabash on a question of economy-and during the roll call Sayre did a little missionary work among the members, but the bill was passed by a vote of 63 to 19. Sayre also opposed Senate bill No. 235-Wolcott-enabling married women to borrow money on their own responsibility, characterizing it as a measure to enable worthless and designing husbands to induce their wives to sign notes, mortgages, etc., for their (the husbands') benefit. His efforts were equally fruitless, however, and the bill passed by a vote of 59 to 19.

The Gard fee and salary bill, as amended to apply only to county recorders, was taken up on second reading and then passed under suspension of the rules by a vote of, 61 to 14 without any debate. Senator Goodwine's bill providing for the

sale of the lands of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and for the establishment of a new institution, was passed by a vote of 75 to 4. House bill No. 453-Adair-providing that

county auditors and treasurers shall publish all their legal notices in two papers of opposite political affiliations, was passed under the suspension of the rules by a vote of 56 to 20. Representative Bell opposed the bill and said that it was a printers' graft. The other bills that were passed are shown in the legislative routine in another Representative Sherman introduced a res-

olution appropriating \$2 a day for John has at last become a law. This bill pro-Ward, the colored man who has the boot-Ward had been of a great deal of assistreferred to the committee on claims. On resolution by Bamberger the House voted to adjourn at 11:30 o'clock Friday out of respect to the late General Foster and to go in a body to view his remains as they lie in state under the rotunda of the

Just before adjournment the committee on rights and privileges reported the barbers' bill, recommending that it be referred to the committee on agriculture, an easy way of killing it, or of entombing it after it was already practically dead. Berndt, of Cass, and Jackley, of Madison, tried to defeat the report of the committee, but it was concurred in.

THE FORENOON SESSION.

Several Bills Passed by the Lower Branch of the Legislature.

The House passed several bills at the forenoon session yesterday in addition to making the faux pas with the legislative apportionment bill. Among the measures

S. B. 392-Goodwine-the new bill for the separation of the Women's Prison and the Girls' Industrial School; H. B. 382-Tarkington-appropriating \$2,080 annually to be expended by the State Board of Charities in providing that blind men may be taught trades at the Indiana Industrial Home for Blind Men; H. B. 348-Schermerhorn-legalizing fishing through the ice, and H. B.

Senate bills Nos. 224, 134, 370, 256, 280, 205, 294, 224 and 245 were taken up on second reading and advanced and Senate bills Nos. 312, 316, 388 and 129 were reported from committee with favorable recommendations. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to Nos. 358, \$2 and 430 and refused to concur in the amendment to No. 338. The amendment to the last bill, which is a measure increasing the salary of the adjutant general, increased the salary of the quartermaster general. The conference mmittee that was appointed reported at the afternoon session that the conferees had agreed to strike out the Senate amendment, and this report was adopted.

VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR.

No More Money for the Library Commission-Judicial Circuits.

Governor Durbin vetoed three House bills yesterday-Nos. 55, 97 and 178-none of which, however, is a measure of especial general interest. No. 55 ts Stutesman's bill increasing the

appropriation for the public library commission to \$7,000, the increase to be devoted to the work of organizers. In giving his reasons for disapproving the bill the Governor said that there were now ninetythree traveling libraries, and that during The members on the minority side en- | the year ending Oct. 31, 1901, without the joyed hugely the situation in which the aid of an "organizer," eighty-seven loans majority found itself, and they made the were made, while in the year ending Oct.

most of it. During the roll call several of | 31, 1902, with an "organizer," only seventytraveling library work, he pointed out, only

"The bill returned herewith provides for dence, I respectfully submit that this additional burden should not be permanently

No. 97 made changes in the Seventeenth and Thirty-seventh judicial circuits whereby Shelby county is made a separate circuit, Rush and Fayette counties are placed together, and Union and Franklin joined. The Governor said that it would be a travesty for this bill to become a law, and he quoted figures to show that the combined legal business of all the five counties affected does not equal the business of any one of the courts of Marion county. The Governor also quoted from some one whom he considered a reliable authority, evidently the present judge of the Sixteenth circuit, who said that there was not sufficient business in Shelby county to justify making it a separate circuit, and that, in fact, one judge could do all the work in all five counties. This authority concluded by saying that "what Indiana needs is an overhauling of the judicial circuits. At least twenty of the sixty-eight or seventy judges could be dispensed with."

No. 178 created separate judicial circuits of Clay and Putnam counties. . The Governor said that the amount of legal business in these counties did not warrant the creating of a new circuit for Clay and that he had failed to hear from any one who was urging the enactment of the bill. On the other hand, he said, he had received over 300 protests, written and verbal, against the bill.

No. 97 is the measure that brought Representative James E. Watson, of the Sixth district, here from Washington. Representative Watson was exceedingly anxious to get Rush county out of the circuit with Shelby and in one with Fayette, and he stayed here and worked for the bill several days.

Signed by the Governor.

Among the bills signed by the Governor yesterday were: H. B. No. 121-Branch-Affecting the duties of county surveyors. escheated estates.

H. B. No. 328-Kirkman-Defining and regulating the practice of optometry and creating a board of examiners. corporation of the town of Summitville, in Madison county.

H. B. No. 122-Bell-Amending the decedents' act of 1881. H. B. No. 112-Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Arcadia, in Hamilton H. B. No. 132-Harley-Amending Section of the act concerning the employment of convicts at the state pris H. B. No. 145-To legalize the incorpora-

THOMPSON BILL DELAYED.

tion of the town of Atlanta, in Hamilton

Senator Thompson Thinks Responsibility Rests on House Republicans.

It was expected that the primary election bill would be placed on its passage in the House yesterday, but, instead, on motion by Luhring, of Evansville, the bill was ordered printed again. A day's time will thus be lost on the bill, and at this critical stage of the session such a delay may prove fatal. Indeed, it was charged by the friends of the measure that this action was taken as part of the plan of the opponents of the bill to insure its defeat.

Luhring, however, disclaimed any such intention in offering the motion. He said. on the contrary, that he was anxious to see the bill become a law, but that he wanted it printed so that the members would have an opportunity to study the effects of the numerous amendments incorporated in th bill Tuesday. Slack and Adair, of the minority, proposed a number of amendments, the full effect of which was not apparent on the surface, and Luhring said that ne was unwilling to vote for the bill until he knew just what these changes would do. The most important of these amendments was that of Adair, which missioners from the circuit judges and vests it in the chairmen of the party organizations.

Senator Thompson, who stands sponsor for the bill, fears that the delay may have a serious effect and possibly defeat the bill. He said last night that he felt that it was up to the Republican members of the House to defeat or to pass the bill, and that the responsibility rested solely on them. "The Republican party stands pledged to legislation of this kind," said the senator, "and I trust that the House majority will redeem that pledge. Even if the amendments that have been made by the House are not what they should be no Republican member need hesitate to vote for it, as the amendments will probably go to a conference commit-tee and the bad ones, if there are any, can e stricken out there. The bill will probably be placed on

passage in the House to-day. SHERIFFS' BILL.

Representative Kimball Felicitates Himself Because It Became a Law.

Representative Kimball, of Marion, is felicitating himself that the sheriffs' bill sion which will clear up the case at once. vides that the county sheriffs who do not District Attorney Coatsworth in collect sufficient fees to equal the amount of salary allowed them by law shall be paid the balance due them from the general fund of the county by the commissioners. The bill does not provide for any increase in the compensation of the sheriffs, but merely guarantees them that they shall receive all that the law provides for them. shall Under the former law the sheriffs were allowed a certain salary, but it was pro-vided that they must collect sufficient fees to equal that amount or come out short. Representative Kimball introduced the bill in the House early in the session, and he has done valiant work, altogether in a quiet way, in getting it through the House and Senate. The Governor signed the bil yesterday. It has a retroactive clause, so as to provide that the present incumbents of the sheriff's office shall receive the full amount of their salary from the beginning of their terms. The sheriffs of the State formed an organization in December to work for the

passage of the bill.

Sayre's Kind of a Testimonial. An afternoon paper yesterday proposed editorially that Representative Warren G. Sayre be given some sort of a testimonial for his valiant services in fighting salaryincreasing measures and other bills intended to dip into the state treasury. Sayre read the editorial, then walked over to the press table in the House and remarked in his characteristic drawl; "The only sort of a testimonial that would reach my heart would be for some one to pay my spring taxes. I don't want a cane, as it would be an admission that I am getting old and feeble to accept it, and as I am a teetotaler I have no use for a loving

Additional Allowances.

back home!'

Representative Stookey introduced, by request, yesterday afternoon a resolution providing that Chief Clerk W. P. Reagan and Assistant Clerk George D. Heilman be given an additional allowance of \$500 each for the compilation of the House calendar and journal. The resolution as originally written provided for an allowance of \$700 each, but the word "seven" had been erased and "five" inserted. Two years ago the chief clerk received \$900 and his assistant \$600 for this extra work. The resolution, when introduced yesterday, was referred to the committee on claims without being read.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Bills on Third Reading in House. S. B. 392-Goodwine-Providing for se aration of Woman's Prison and Industrial School for Girls. Passed under suspension

H. B. 458-Bamberger-Legalizing H. B. 458—Bamberger—Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Oxford. Passed under suspension of rules—69 to 0.

H. B. 457—Sherman—Appropriating \$600 for funeral expenses of General Foster. Passed under suspension of rules—65 to 4.

H. B. 413—Stutesman—Legislative appor-

H. B. 267-Watson-Authorizing township advisory boards to levy tax for support of libraries. Passed-66 to 4. H. B. 348-Schermerhorn-Legalizing fishing through the ice. Passed-68 to 0.

H. B. 299-Luhring-Providing for the punishment of parents who abandon children. H. B. 375-Schreeder-Enabling savings banks to increase salaries of officers. Passed H. B. 256-Tarkington-Authorizing street-

railway companies to issue stock that is preferred in assets as well as dividends. Passed-69 to 0. H. B. 429-Stansbury-Empowering county commissioners to establish free ferries. H. B. 433-Wilson-Enabling commissioners of Jasper county to complete a gravel road. Passed-70 to 3.

H. B. 337-Lewis of Fountain-Providing for the redistricting of incorporated towns. Passed-53 to 28. H. B .- Stechhan-Providing for a tax on gifts, legacies and inheritances. Passed H. B. 413-Stutesman-Legislative apportionment. Passed-58 to 13.

H. B. 417-Wilson-Legalizing title to real estate in counties where defect in chain of title appears by reason of the destruction of deed records by fire prior to 1870. Passed-60 to 8. H. B. 380-Muir-Authorizing commissioners of Marion county to contract and pay for bridges built or rebuilt in Indianapolis.

Passed-54 to 22. S. B. 312-Stricler-Providing for the compilation, revision and codification of corporation laws of Indiana. Passed-63 to 19. S. B. 323-Gray-Regulating the charges for excess baggage by steam and electric railroads. Passed-68 to 4. S. B. 357-Kittinger-Limiting the capital stock of natural gas and oil companies to \$2,000,000. Passed-61 to 12. S. B. 235-Wolcott-Enabling a married woman to borrow money for herself. Passed

S. B. 110-Powell-Prohibiting the drainage of lakes. Passed-69 to 2.
S. B. 370-Hendee-Authorizing the merging of companies and corporations. With-S. B. 297-Gray-Concerning the organization and perpetuity of voluntary associa-tions. Passed-55 to 24. S. B. 113-Whitcomb-Amending the law regulating savings banks. Passed-71 to 1. S. B. 240-Ogborn-Amending the law prohibiting the opening of highways through

-59 to 19.

cemeteries. Passed-71 to 0. S. B. 371-Kittinger-Giving City Council of Marion power to take control of city library from the School Board. Passed under suspension of rules-68 to 2. H. B. 453-Adair-Providing that county auditors and treasurers shall publish all H. B. No. 221-Edwards-Concerning their legal notices in two county papers of opposite politics. Passed under suspension of rules-56 to 20.

S. B. 295-Wampler-Legalizing the act of county commissioners in regard to building joint bridges. Passed-69 to 0. S. B. 38-Gard-Increasing the compensation of county recorders. Passed under sus-pension of rules—61 to 14. S. B. 263—Goodwine—Providing for the sale of the grounds of Deaf and Dumb School and the establishment of a new institution. Passed-75 to 4.

POLICE THEORIES

BUFFALO OFFICIALS SEEMINGLY HAVE A SURPLUS OF IDEAS.

Still Talking About the Burdick Murder Mystery, but Have Made No Arrests.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.-Chief of Police Bull says that a woman connected with the Burdick murder mystery may be arrested soon. Opinion, as it is announced to the public, differs as to whether a man or a woman killed Burdick. The only definite conclusions are that Burdick was killed with the cocktail bottle instead of with a golf stick. The theory that a man killed Burdick while a woman looked on is borne out by the fact that the lifeless and bloody body was covered with pillows. The police say that this was the work of a woman.

Burdick, it is thought now, was reclining on the couch conversing with the woman, who had called unexpectedly in response takes the apopintment of the primary com- to a telephone appointment made with the man in the case. This man is thought to have been in Burdick's office and to have made a date with the woman, probably his wife, to meet Burdick at Burdick's house Thursday night. The police theory is that the man followed in the cab driven by Delahunt and entered the house unobserved. Without being seen by Burdick, it is thought, the man seized the cocktail bottle from the table and dealt Burdick a blow that rendered him unconscious. The woman, the police say, saw the man kill Burdick, but was too much surprised at the appearance of the man to cry out a warning. Her position and the relation of the man who dealt the deadly blow caused the wom-

an, the police say, to help conceal the crime. "The woman cannot expose herself," said the policeman to-day, "because she is a person of high standing. She cannot tell who killed Burdick because the man is probably her husband or brother." If the police find the woman they believe they will have little difficulty in securing a confes-Nearly every curious person in the neigh-borhood of the Burdick house has called on hall to tell some circumstance which to him has seemed peculiar. Nothing of value has been learned. Those who are willing to go to the police and to talk, the police say, know nothing of the crime. The police feel that secrecy guaranteed to certain persons might bring forth valuable information. For this reason announcement was made to-day that communications over the telephone would be kept secret. The wire was kept busy all day. That the police have a well-fixed idea who the the case is is shown by Chief of Police Bull, who said to-day that the police could safely make an arrest now, but that they preferred to wait for further evidence, as the

woman could not escape. . It was admitted by Chief of Detectives Cusack to-day that the homes of Arthur R. Pennell, 208 Cleveland avenue, and Mrs. Seth T. Payne, No. 492 Elmwood avenue. were searched last Sunday. Pennell was named as corespondent in the divorce proceedings begun by Burdick against his wife. Mrs. Payne's picture was found in Bur-dick's den on the day after the murder. Cusack says nothing of importance in the case was found:

GEN. SHERMAN'S GIFT HORSE.

The Louisville (Ky.) Post prints copies

several letters written by General W.

Captain Silas F. Miller, of Louisville, an old friend from whom he had received

Sherman, during and after the war, to

the Soldier's Grateful Letter to the Friend Who Presented It to Him.

many appreciated favors. One of them relates to a horse which Mr. Miller had given to him. It reads: Headquarters Militiary Division Mississippi, Atlanta, Sept. 22, 1864.—Silas Miller Esq.-Dear Friend: You have seen enough cup. But those spring taxes-I hate to go in all conscience and heard enough also to satisfy you that I made the riffie and got into this forbidden city, and, as I promised, I rode Duke in. That is the horse you gave me, I did so on purpose, changing my saddle to him about three miles out. Duke at first did not like this outdoor life and rough living, particularly about his meals, and would not drink water out of the creek or mudholes. The truth was he was a city gent and looked on this outdoor life with contempt, and was gradually showing the effect, but have a most excellent fellow who humored nim and gave him water in a bucket, etc. kept him along until the horse began to see that he was duly enlisted for the war and in for it, when he began to mend. He is in very fair order now and in perfect health, and seems to like getting into town again, though he must observe this

Telegrams give good news from Sheri-dan. Next will be Grant, and then we must maul the wedge and the log will split in due time, so thinks Old Abe, the railsplitter. I have got my wedge pretty deep and must look out that I don't get my fingers pinched. Anderson goes up with my dispatches and can tell you everything. and regulated, and the people of Georgia with hard work see we are in earnest and won't let trifles who has capture stop us. I have forbidden all citizens to horse and buggy.

"What is it?" aks the mother as she notices the smooth skin of her child marred by a red or pimply eruption. It is impure blood, and the child needs at



Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best and surest remedy for impurity of the blood. It entirely eradicates the poisons which corrupt the blood and cause disease. It cures scrofula. boils, pimp eczema, salt. rheum and other eruptive diseases which are the direct result of impure blood. It enriches as well as purifies the

blood. "Dr. Pierce's medicine has not only benefited me greatly, but it has done wonders for my two sons," writes Mrs. M. Hartrick, of Demster, Oswego Co., N. Y. "Both had scrofula. I have lost two daughters in less than five years with consumption and scrofula. My eldest son was taken two or three years ago with hemor-rhage from the lungs. It troubled him for over a year. He took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and has not had a hemorrhage in over a year. My younger son had scrotulous sores on his neck; had two lanced, but has not had any since he commenced to take your med

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stor

blood and lungs. A 1008 page book, free for the asking. You can get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the best medical book ever published, free by sending stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covers or R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANIEL STE COM

Copy of Statement of the Condition

Fire Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1902

It is located at No. 51 Prospect street, Hart-

ford, Conn.

J. D. BROWNE, President.

CHARLES R. BURT, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is\$1,000,000

The amount of its capital paid up is 1,000,000 The Assets of the Company in the United

States are as follows: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons \$521,292.83 Real estate unincumbered 146,950.00 Bonds owned by the company: State, city, county, railroad and corporation bonds and stocks.. 2,720,530.00 oans on bonds and morigages of

real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance 1,345,950.00 Total assets\$4,734,791.83

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due Losses unadjusted All other claims against the company Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks 2,301,185.61 Total liabilities\$2,532,156.08

and location. State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State, I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file

The greatest amount in any one risk

ordinarily \$5,000, though depends on risk

in this office. In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my offi-(SEAL.) cial seal this 4th day of March.

D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State. C. N. WILLIAMS, 8-10 East Market St. ROBT. ZENER & CO., 10 Talbott Block

E. S. R. SEGUIN, When Building.

CLAYPOOL & CO. come, but as you may have an "irresistible desire" to come I send you a pass and

you may explain the exception on the ground of belonging to the Christian Commission. Your friend. W. T. SHERMAN, Major General. THE PASS TO ATLANTA. Atlanta, Sept. 22, 1864.—Silas Miller, of the Galt House, Louisville, will be permitted to come to Atlanta on business with me personally, and will be furnished transportation by cars from Nashville to this

place. W. T. SHERMAN, Major General, He Might Try It.

Kansas City Journal.

President Eliot, of Harvard, is of opinion that no man can work too hard. Po Professor Eliot has never tried it. go to the country some day and take note of some farmer who has gone forth with his hoe at sunrise every morning and worked till sunset, and is bowed, broken and rheumatic at forty-five and dies in the I have the place pretty well cleaned out | fifties, leaving the farm he has paid for with hard work to some "young feller" who has captured his daughter with